DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATIVES BEGIN-NING TO OBJECT.

THEY THINK THE FREE-COINAGE MAJORITY IN THE SENATE HAS DEALT THE CAUSE A BLACK EYE-REAL PUBLIC SENTIMENT

WILL TRIUMPH IN THE END.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 Washington, Feb. 9.-As the time draws near for the vote in the House of Representatives on the Senate free-coinage substitute for the Bond bill, indications appear that the silver Democrats may digide themselves into two groups-one composed of "hast-ditch" free-coinage men, and the other of men who have promised to vote for the pending measure and will do so, but who have promised themselves that they will never do so again. In onversation with a reporter yesterday a promimorratic Representative said:

conversation with a reporter yeseral, a proper personal Democratic Representative said:

I shall vote for the bill and then go home and tell my people that if they renominate me it must be on a sound-money platform. I do not believe that silver will be entirely excluded from circulation. There will always be a silver currency, and I do not say that there may not be more or less coinage of the white metal in days to come. But I believe silver is doomed. There are New-York, Pennsylvania. Onlo and Illinois, four of the largest States in the Union, which are opposed to silver. Add to these the New-England States and lowa, Michigan, Wiscorish and Minnesota, and also California. There is the centre of wealth of the United States. They are all against silver. Back of them stands the credit of all Europe. We are in the same toostion that the South was during the war. As between the North and South independently and alone, the war might have terminated differently if the sentiment of the world had not been arrayed against the Confederacy and all Europe had not stood behind the Federal Government with money and men.

of being the Federal Government with money of men, the question is: Can we win a fight in which the ding States of the Union are on the side of the policy of the Union are on the side of the policy of the transition of the side of the policy of the policy of the policy of the coingle of the transition meney and for the coinage of the galorace. We could have forced through other possions. But the silver leaders insisted on king this an issue of life and death, and we are mission of the policy of the policy of the policy of the policy of the president power, for matter who may succeed Mr. Cleveland, he will deput from the policy of the President. Thus test will be damaged by a conflict with the Federal policy, and no Eastern or European money will invested in them.

There is no reason to doubt that these views are shared in the main by a number of other Demo-crats in the House of Representatives, but it is doubtful whether many of them will hold out when the test is applied. If they do the new schism in the Democratic party will be largely, if due to the intelerant disposition and attitude of the free-sliver majority in the Senate, h has not only destroyed every vestige of the for temporary deficiencies of revenue, Pinance Committee to do the same thing mance is regarded by many of the free eer Democrats in the House as a probably fatal to the prospects in Congress of the cause thich they have so long and so earnestly advocated There are Democrats even in the House of Repreentatives who are sensible and patriotic would not knowingly or wilfully do any thing to impair the credit of the Nation or smirel its honor, and they resent the "rule or ruln" policy of the silver majority which controls the Sennight, one of these men said:

ht, one of these men said:

a know, I am a free-sliver man and have
if free and unlimited coinage at every opyeines I have been a member of the
f Representatives. I voted against the
lin December mainly because the Adtion was orposed to it, but not because I
avor of Secretary Carlisle's proposition to
e greenbacks. I am opposed to that I
then and believe now, nowever, that the
ought to have authority to issue bonds
er rate of interest than 1 per cent and
within a chorter period than thatty years.
Senate refused to mass the bill, sent to
House, and has sent us a free-coinage
which I shall be found.

if one free colonge measure cannot be chacted into law, two certainly cannot be written in the statute book.

I shall be surprised if we do not see a reaction against free and unlimited silver coinage in the United States within the next few months, from which it will not recover in this generation, and the "rule or rain" free silver majority in the Senate, composed of Democrata, Republicans and Populists, will be responsible for it. Among the other probable results will be the temporary undoing of the Democratic party in several innoctant Southern States, and a like temporary undoing of the Republican party in several less important Northern States at the elections in November.

AID FOR THE NICARAGUA CANAL. PROBABILITY THAT A GUARANTEE OF \$70,000,000

WILL BE RECOMMENDED TO CONGRESS. mittee on Interstate Commerce will take the Mahan and Doolittle bills as the nucleus for the Nicaragua Canal measure which will be presented to the House. This statement means that the Government will guarantee the bonds to a reasonable extent—probably \$70.000.000—taking stock as security. The company has expended \$6,000.000 already.

ANOTHER PATRIOTIC SOCIETY.

Washington, Feb. 9.—General M. A. Dillon, of this city, who was the founder of the Union Veterans' Union and the Medal of Honor Legion, has founded a new patriotic, semi-military organization, having for its main objects the cultivation of a spirit of Americanism and the strict enforcement of the Monroe Inettrie. The organization is called the Oriental Order of Zonaves, it is National in its Scope, and will admit cilizens of all ages and good character to membership. The uniform adopted by the order combines the National colors, and is of a showy desar. The relif of members in distress and of their widows and orphans is part of the plan of the organization. Union and the Medal of Honor Legion, has founded

A GOOD GERMAN EXAMPLE TO FOLLOW.

Washington, Feb. 9.-A report received at the State Department from William D. Warner, United States Consul at Cologne, says that in Germany the greatest possible attention is paid in the Gov-ernment and municipal schools to a careful study of the French and English languages. In addition to this education, year by year thousands of intelto this education, year by year thousands of intelligent young Germans leave the Fatherland to take
situations in offices, factories, etc., in all parts of
the world, often going as volunteers without pay,
fleturning to Germany in a few years, they bring
with them a good knowledge of the language and
business methods of the country of temporary residence. Mr. Wagner urges that American merchants
doing business in foreign countries should send out
capable men to introduce their goods and push
their trade, and not rely solely on advertisements
and circulars.

TRAFFIC THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.

Washington, Feb. 9.-A report to the State Depart ment from Frederic C. Penfield, United States diplomatic agent and Consul-General at Catro Egypt, says that, although the number of ships passing through the Suez Canal in 1895 was eighteen less than for the preceding twelve months, the year 1895 was the most fruitful in receipts the Canal Company ever experienced. This, he says, is explained by the special traffic caused by the plained by the special traffic caused by the Chinese-Japanese war and the Madagascar and Abyssinian campaigns. The falling off in tonnage receipts was more than made good by the tax on troops of Italy, France, Ruesia and England.

As usual, Great Britain was the principal user of the great waterway, but, according to Mr. Penfield, it is a significant fact that in 1884 she had Bitty-four fewer vessels than in the previous year, while Germany—making a determined fight for trade in the Orient-had eighteen more, and it cannot be assumed, he adds, that the increase of French traffic—184 vessels in 1894 and 274 in 1866—was alone explained by military operations in Madagascar and the East.

Of the 3,434 warships that passed through the tanal last year, four only were American, and these were warships and yachts.

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SECOND-CLASS POSTAGE.

REPRESENTATIVE LOUD EXPLAINS SOME MANIFEST ABUSES.

NO REASON WHY THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD LOSE \$2,000,000 A YEAR CARRYING MAIL FOR PUBLISHERS AT LESS THAN COST -PROVISIONS OF HIS BILL

Washington, Feb. 3.-In conversation with a Tribond-class mail matter and the rate of postage thereon, Chairman Loud, of the Postoffice Committee of the House of Representatives, vigorously defended the bill to amend the laws relating thereto, of which he is the author and which was favorably reported Among other things he said: "It is very evident that something must and will be done to correct the abuses which are constantly and rapidly increasing in that branch of the postal service and which have already reached enormous proportions. The transportation of mail matter at second-class rates now costs the Government nearly \$2,000,000 a year more than it receives in the postage paid thereon, and in the eighteen years that the law has been in opera-tion since Attorney-General Devens construed the act at the request of the Postmaster-General the deficit in this branch of the postal service has

amounted to about \$19,000,000. "I said the abuse is rapidly increasing, and that fact is established by the tremendous increase in the amount of second-class matter carried at the rate of a cent a pound. In 1887 the total was 120,000,000 pounds, and in 1895 it was 265,000 pounds, an increase of more than 120 per cent in eight years, or at the rate of 15 per cent per year. So great an increase could not be legitimate. By that I mean that under the construction given to the law enormous quantities of matter have been admitted and carried as second-class matter which it was not the intent of the framers of the law to have so admitted and carried. Things have now come to such a pass that nearly everything can be printed so as mitted to the mails as second-class matter and

carried at the pound rate of postage. "The fault, then, is not in the law, but in the manner in which it is construed?" remarked the

correspondent. Well, it has been held by the Attorney-General that the law admits of a certain construction, and under that construction abuses have multiplied. The bject I have in view is to correct those abuses, and at the same time do the least amount of injury posble to publishers who do not abuse their privileges, Now take this matter of 'sample copies.' It may A BAD PRICEDENT SET BY THE HOUSE seem to be a hardship to deprive an old, wellestablished and widely circulated newspaper, one like The Tribune, for example, of the privilege sending sample copies at the pound rate, and yet when you take into consideration the fact that a publication devoted to some specialty-and advertis- resentatives ig is usually the chief specialty-with a regular ona fide subscription list calling for 309 or 40) copies week, may print an edition of 16,000, 16,000 or 160,000 oples or more (if advertisers pay for them), and end them through the mails as 'sample copies' at the pound rate, the abuse of the privilege is seif-

"Now, the latter publication is entitled to the pound rate of postage because it is matter of the second class, just as The Tribune is, and Consress columns. It was put in pound rate of postage because it is matter of the second class, just as The Tribune is, and Congress could not very well frame and pass a law to except the sample could not very well frame and pass a law to expect the sample could not very well frame and pass the sample could not very well as th erly to define what shall be second-class matter is a most difficult and perplexing problem. I have been

one and not excluse those of the problem. I have been studying it for ten years, during a part of which time I was in the postal service, and I believe that the bill reported from this committee offers the best and fairest solution that has yet been proposed. If anybody can frame a better one I shall be glad to support it, for I am as anxious as anybody can be to promote the circulation of legithmate newspapers and periodicals among the prope.

"There is still another consideration that ought to have some weight with newspaper publishers," continued Mr. Loud, "and it is this: The sentiment in favor of one-cent letter postage is rapidly spreading and raining strength throughout the country, and its advocates have begun to realize that one of the chief obstacles to success is the abuse of the privilege of sending second-class mail matter at the pound rate; that while the present letter rate amounts to four times the annual cost of transmission, the second-class rate amounts to only one-cent in order that the letter rate may be reduced to one cent an ounce. I think, therefore, that it would be worth while for the publishers of newspapers and periodicals to consider whether it would not be worth while for the publishers of newspapers and periodicals to consider whether it would not be worth while for the publishers of newspapers and periodicals to consider whether it would not be worth while for the publishers of newspapers and periodicals it at the risk of having legislation enacted within a few years which would cure many existing abuses that cost the Government nearly \$2,990,000 a year rather than oppose and perhaps defeat it at the risk of having legislation enacted. I know from my own personal observation and by the immense number of letters that I have received on the subject within the last two years that the movement in favor of one-cent letter postage is gaining strength and energy day by day, and that it will soon gather such headway and momentum as to be irresistible and sweep away every obstacle to succ

it will soon mather such headway and momentum as to be irresistible and sweep away every obstacle to success."

Mr. Loud's bill was amended in committee by the addition of the following section: "That publishers and others whose publications shall be admitted as mail matter of the second cless under the provisions of this act shall be required, before depositing such mall matter in the postoffice, to separate the same into United States mail sacks or bundles by States, ciries, towns and countles, as the Postmaster-General may direct."

Mr. Loud has introduced another bill, to reduce the cost of transportation for the Postoffice Department. It appears that all supplies for postoffices, including even carnets, furniture, etc., are transported as mail matter. The shipments of this sort amount to hundreds of tons in the course of a vear, it is said, and the cost of transportation at third-class or fourth-class rates amounts to a large sum. Mr. Loud's bill provides that all supplies which can be safely transported as freight shall be so sent and the transported as freight each all bubble documents distributed by Senators. Representatives and officers of the Government shall be shipped and transported as freight aregular freight rates. If the bill can be enacted it will save the Government a good many thousand dollars a year in the difference between eight cents or sixteen cents a bound and regular freight rates. He said yesterday that he expects strong opposition to it on the vart of the transportation companies, but he will do his best to have it brought before the House for consideration and action.

A NEW FIELD FOR AMERICAN GOODS. Washington, Feb. 2.- J. J. F. Bandinel, Vice-Consul of the United States at New-Chwang, in a re-port sent to the State Department by Minister Denby, says that after the evacuation of Manchuria by the Japanese troops and the assumption of control by the Chinese there will probably be a de-mand at New-Chwang for munitions of war, steam aunches, machinery and other articles. The munitions of war desired are cannon for fortifications, tions of war desired are cannon for fortifications, repeating rifles and ammunition for artillery and firearms, smokelers powder being preferred. The machinery is required for crushing beans and castor beans and pressing the crushed seed into cakes; for reeling stik into cocoons, for treating hemp and making rope, and for mining coal and precious metals. Mr. Bandinel recommends to the American merchants and manufacturers desiring to compete for this business that they should give all particulars, with prices stated, in Shanghai or New-Chwang taels, of goods laid down, but not landed, in New-Chwang harbor.

DENIAL OF A SENSATIONAL STORY. Washington, Feb. 9 (Special).-In a recent press dispatch, dated at the city of Durango, Mexico, it was stated that B. B. Blachly, a citizen of this country, had been illegally arrested at Santiano Papasquiaro, Durango, by a policeman, and that Brachly intended to present a claim against the Mexican Government on that account. The Mexi-

can Legation at Washington requested that an official investigation be made of the subject, and from a report of the Governor of the State of Durango, dated January 14, 1896, it appears that B. B. Blachly was detained by a policeman in Santiago Papasquiaro only for tweety misutes be-cause he would not take back a Bible that he had cause he would not take back a 1810ic trait he som to the policemans a wise, who according desired to return it, very likely when she found that it was a Protestant Bible, she having intended to buy a Catholic one; but that as soon as the proper authorities were informed of the case the policeman was discharged and sontenced to fifteen days' imprisonment, which fully satisfied Mr. Blachly. The complaint of nerliscance on the part of Mr. McCaughan, the United States Consul at Duranzo, does not seem to be supported by facts, since it appears that he applied to the Mexican authorities in behalf of Mr. Blachly as he had done before in several cases in which citizens of the United States had been concerned.

FOR THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE. A BILL TO PROMOTE ITS EFFICIENCY PREPARED

BY SENATOR FRYE Washington, Feb. 9 (Special).-The efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service will be greatly pr if the bill reported to the Senate by Mr. Frye is adopted. This branch of the Government is no not in a satisfactory condition in some respects, and there is a lack of incentive to zealous efforts on the part of many of its officers. Senator Frye for years has taken much interest in the Revenue Cutter Service. He is of the opinion that legislation to improve its organization is necessary, particularly the adoption of a system which will permit of the retirement of officers who are, for causes incident to the service, unfit for duty, and the advancement of others who are more vigorous. A short time ago a bill on the subject was introduced in the Senate and subsequently referred to Secretary Carlisle. The Secretary suggested a number of changes in the proposition. Senator Frye's bill incorporates some of his own ideas as to what the Revenue Cutter Ser Secretary Carlisle. In a sense, therefore, the nemeasure has the approval of the Senate Committee on Commerce and the Treasury Department. Among convene from time to time, at his discretion, boards composed of three medical officers of the Marine Hospital Service or the naval or military establishments, to examine all officers of the Revenue Cutter Service, who, through no victous habits of their any cause to perform their duties efficiently. All officers who may be reported by such boards to be permanently incapacitated are to be placed on a retired waiting orders list created by the bill, and to be out of the line of promotion. They are to receive three-quarters duty pay of their grades.

account of their retirement are to be filled by pro-motion of other officers, in the order of seniority. No promotions are to be made until the professiona

LEAVE TO INSERT ONE OF RABLET'S SPERCHES

man of his calline ought to be allowed to occupy, considering the depleted condition of the National Treasury and the inadequate appropriations for the Government Printing Office, to say nothing of the constantly and rapidly increasing voluminousness of 'The Kecord,' which for a single long' session of Congress has sometimes filled a dozen volume and as many thousand pages within a recent period.

There is not under existing circumstances, nor could there be under any imaginable circumstances, a plausible rosson or valid excuse for importing into that leaky, overgrown nonlication the stimo speeches which Mr. Bailey delivers in Texas or anywhere else, except in the House of Representatives. Of course nobody except the proof-readers on 'The Record' has read or ever will read or tefor to one of the monitorial them. Moreover, such publication is a violation of the public money for the Government to publish them. Moreover, such publication is a violation of the rules which are supposed to govern the insertion of matter in 'The Record' it is true that the rule has been often and grossly violated, as it was in the last Congress, when one of Henry George's books was smuggled into 'The Record' by half a dozen free-trade Democratic members, but that is no reason why such violations of the rule and of the spirit and intent of the law should be permitted to continue—not only permitted, but actually sanctioned, by unanimous consent was not the House of Representatives. This consent was not the House of Representatives. This consent was not the defermine the rule and of the House to the matter before it was granted.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE PROGRAMME.

SECRETARY HERBERT FIXES THE WORK AND METHODS OF STUDY FOR THIS YEAR. Washington, Feb. 8 (Special)—The methods of work at the Navai War College as now carried on having proved highly satisfactory, Secretary Her-bert has issued directions fixing the programme for the present year. The permanent staff on duty portions of the country's coasts, with special ref that of the Gulf of Mexico, which would be the Southern American naval base in the event of war. Reconnoissances will be undertaken by the staff when necessary, and such systematic exercises with launches, war games and problems pursued as tend to perfect a thorough preparation for the sum mer session. During 1894 the session of the college was devoted to a consideration of strategic and tactical conditions of the Atlantic Coast, from the Delaware to Cape Cod, and during the term of 1896 attention was given to the coast from Cape Cod to the Penobscot. The course for 1896 will deal with the subjects of coast defences, strategy and naval tactics. Under coast defences, attention will be directed to the Guif of Mexico particularly and to Delaware and Chesapeake bays, Lakes Erie waters: the coast from San Francisco to San Diego, and the coast from Cape Hatteras to Eastport. Me., in a general way. Also, under the head of strategy close study is to be given to questions relating to the Gulf of Mexico, its neighborhood and the Caribbean Sea. The strategical features of the North Pacific Ocean and the Aleutian Is and are to form a part of the study. Consideration of the Guif of Mexico and the Curibbean Sea is thought by the naval authorities to be importance, presumably because of recent inter-national controversies and the Cuban question, and

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this direction with much thoroughness. Pive heads are mentioned in Secretary Herbert's order laying down the programme of the college for this year with respect to naval tactics. They are: (1) The search for the most desirable battle tactics; (2) the best formations for the fleet for such tactics; (3) the types of vessels most suited for those formations; (4) tactical studies of the coast and preparation for the naval defence of important localities; (5) the construction of war charts and the prepara-

tion of defence plans. In considering all the subjects the methods now in use at the War College are to be followed. During what is called the winter season, the study of naval and military history, the use of war games to assist in determining disputed questions in strategy and tactics, the frequent solution of strategic and tactical situations, and exercise with steam launches are mentioned in the order. In the coming summer session officers in attendance at the College will follow these lines, and in addition prepare solutions of special problems in the matter of coast defence. There will also be a course of lectures hearing on naval warfare, and international law by officers or civilians having special knowledge on these subjects. It is expected that a number of confidential plans in detail respecting the best means to employ in defending the coasts, will be drawn up. These are to be forwarded to the Navy Department for preservation.

The summer session of the College will begin on the first day of June and terminate on the first day of October. It is the intention of the Navy Department to detail twenty-live officers, twenty of and above the grade of lieutenant, and five below that rank, for attendance. It is proposed to scient five officers from this class, on the recommendation of the prediction of the commendation of the prediction of the commendation of the prediction of the recommendation of the prediction of the commendation of the prediction of the content and pressure for egy and tactics, the frequent solution of strategic

Secretary Herbert dire given to the Guif of Mexico and its neighborhood.

TWO VIEWS OF TWO STEWARTS

THE NATION'S PROGRESS IN WEALTH.

PERITY SINCE THE "CRIME OF 18TO" COM-

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 ington. Feb. 9. Whether the Bureau of ntended to play a joke on Senator Stewart.

either in the House of Representatives or in any other place. It was delivered, however, he another Texas Representative, Mr. Hailey, at Sharman, Tex, on June II, 1855, and was intend d as a report to the radium money speech delivered by Secretary Carlisle in Memphis, Train, a few days before New Mr. Hailey is a member of the Huse of Representatives, and his voice is often heard in that body—necessarily so became he is Mr. Reagan's successor as the "defender of the Constitution" Persons whose duty requires them to scan the pages of "The Record" day after day will cardially such the litouse occupies quite as much space—some would say a good deal more space—as a statesman of his callibre ought to be allowed to occupy, considering the depleted condition of the National Treasury and the inadequate appropriations for the Government Printing Office, to say nothing of the constantly and repetilly increasing voluminousness of "The Record," which for a single flow in the finds to have been as follows: In 1805, 1817, in 1805, 1817, in 1805, 1817, in 1805, 1818, in Die, \$14.

The average annual expenditures of the Government, exclusive of payments on the public drbt, he finds to be as follows: In 1870, \$330,713,827, in 1880, \$100,047,053, in 1880, \$265,42,454. This gives the perceptia expenditures as follows: In 1870, \$13.76, in 1880, \$5.36; in 1890, \$4.28.

FOR A GREAT MASONIC INIVERSITY. Pitteburg, Feb. 2 - The directors of the National University, which is an enterprise of the Masonic fraternity, on Saturday purchased 132 acres of ground at Beaver, Pena., on the Ohlo river, about twenty five miles from this city, and took options on 800 millitional acres, for a site for the University. Masons all over the country are interested and the success of the University, which with its endow-ments will cost upward of \$5,000,000, is assured.

SHERIFFS MEET IN SECRET IN TROY. Troy, Feb. 9.—Twenty-three Sheriffs from as many countles of the State held a secret conference in this city yesterday afternoon. A from counties where the office is a fee office said they had met simply to talk over matters of prospective legislation affecting their office. It is said, however, that they talked over measures to defeat the Raines Excise bill.

THE SIN OF REING A "HAYSEED."

THE SIN OF REING A "HAYSEED."

From The Albany Evening Journal.

Unless you happen to live in the city of New-York you are a "hayseed." If you are disposed to question the statement not any New-Yorker, or write to any of the New-York newspapers. A hayseed is not necessarily a farmer. He may be a resident of Albany, Rochester or Buffalo, and may know all about the danger of blowing out the gas, but he is a hayseed nevertheless.

And why?

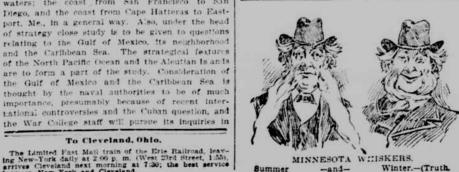
Because he is "slow." He has not, for instance, heard the latest French singer of questionable sougs, and he is shockingly late in "catching on" to the freshest loke. These are the great sins of omission according to the average New-Yorker.

But don't despair, dear reader, heard don't. As the Rey. F. C. Reichart remarked at the hearing Taursiay on the Raines excise bill, Abraham Lincoln was a hayseed. In fact the greatest men this country has produced have been hayseeds. You are in the best of company, and we hope you won't forget it.

The New-Yorker born and bred seidem rises to

in the best of company, and we accept forget it.

The New-Yorker born and bred seldom rises to distinction. Why, we cannot say. Most of the men in New-York to-day who are prominent in the various walks of life are importations from "the country" and at one time were hayseeds. The hayseeds, indeed, have made New-York the greatest city in the United States.



BUSINESS.

POSSIBLE WITNESSES IN AN INVESTIGATION OF THE ALLEGED COAL TRUST,

Assemblyman Robbins's concurrent resolution for a greater area, than are served by any other underground metallic circuit system in the bination much has been heard and written recently. naturally directs attention at this time to the prin-cipal witnesses who might be summoned to give the public more or less information about the sup-

From the time when rumors began flying thick and fast, late in September last, that a combina tion of the big coal interests would be made to control the output as well as prices of coal, the rep resentatives of the companies pointed to stoutly denied any concert of action among themselves Their recent agreement, however, to limit the output to 40,000,000 tons of coal a year is interpreted as meaning a union of interests. The arrangement made by the companies is generally understood to be as

nus lyania toa le Ballroad tarlo and Western Railroad tarlo and Western Railroad laware, Susquehanna and Schuyikili Railroad asquehanna and Western Railroad

100.00 It will be seen that there are eleven companies thus interested in keeping the cost situation in their own hands. The heaviest percentage of the output is to be put into the hands of the Reading Company. This is a little over one-fifth of the total. In recent negotiations it is well known that J. Pier pont Morgan has been the leading factor in shaping Reading matters. He might be one of the wit nesses summoned.

The president of the Reading is Joseph S. Harris who succeeded A. A. McLead as the head of both the railroad and the coal companies. In early life he had a large experience as a civil engineer. was first engaged in the United States Coast Survey, and was employed on the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad and the Lehlah system. Mr. Harris succession then became chief engineer of Morris and Essex Railroad, assistant to the chief engineer of the Boading, mining engineer and superintendent of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, general manager of the Jersey Central, president of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, vice-president of the Jersey Central, vice-president of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and from Company, and upon the abrogation of the energies as its president to the Lehigh Coal and The Delaware, Luckawanna and Western come

in for one of the largest slices of the output, president, Samuel Sloan, is as well known as any railroad and leasiness man in the country. He has been elected nearly thirty times in succession, since 1867, president of this same company. He preceded



SAMUEL SLOAN.

the late George Blass by one year in the Board of Although Mr. Sloan is seventy-eight he is apparently as active, both mentally by as he ever was in his life. From the was precident of the old Hu on at Company. What Mr. Stoan uses not the call situation would not be long. But he never talks about it for His above assistant is Edwin R. president of the road, who has espe-

on of the Pennsylvania s n this city are at No. was born in Dutchess He was educated in



Penn. One of its active coal men is Willam H. Sayre, its second vice-proxident.
George R. Roberts, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, stands among the few great railroad presidents of the day. In the formation of the Joint Traffic Association, which it took so long to accomplant it was understed that Mr. Ecberts was most reluctant to become a member, his contention being that the Pennsylvania, by joining the association, would be giving up too much to competint lines, especially the Reading and the Eric interests.

Elsen B. Thomas, the president of the Eric, is associated by name and history with that famous old railroad now rehabitated under the auspices of the J. P. Morgant & Co. syndicate. Mr. Thomas his risen from the position of vice-president to that of president of the company.

The Outaria and Western is one of the eleven conficingtion making up the chief factors in the conficiential of the company. He has held the place so long and has been so long identified with this corporation's interests that every man in the coal trade as being ably seconded by J. E. Childs, who has had the active handling of the coal interests of the company.

The Delaware, Snaquebanna & Schuyikoli Company has Albert Walter for its president. He was formerly general manager of the New-York, Lake Eric and Western Railroad Company, and is regarded among coal men as a man of unusual executive ability. This company is generally spoken of as that representing the interests of and being controlled by the Coxe Brothers.

The New-York, Susquebanna and Western fills out the list of these eleven commandes. Its president is Amos Lawrence Hopkins Mr. Hopkins is one of the best-known men in the railroad world. He was once vice-president of the Wahash Railroad Company, and Jay Gould made him vice-president of the coal interests of the Susquehanna and Western fills out the list of these eleven commandes. Its president of the observations of the coal interests of the Susquehanna and Western fills out the list of these eleven comman

THE NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCE. New-Haven, Conn., Feb. 9.—The programme for the forty-eighth annual conference of the New-York East Conference is being completed. It will be held at the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in this cit- during the first week in April, and it is now certain that 350 clergymen of the denomination will be precent. The local Committee of Entertainment is busy securing accommodations for them.

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IN THE NORTHERN WARDS

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO PEOPLE LIVING ABOVE THE HARLEM.

HEARING ON THE PIVE-CENT PARE BILL ON TUESDAY EXCITES GREAT INTEREST. The North Side improvement associations are

greatly interested in the legislation proposed this year by untown Senators and Assemblymen. There will be a hearing on the Five-cent Fare bill to-mor-row afternoon at Albany, and some uptown business men will be present to advocate its passage. The bill requires the New-York Central and Harlem and other railroads to charge only a 5-cent rate from the southern terminus of their lines to the city limits. The elevated railroads now carry passengers for as long a distance for a single fare, but the surface steam railroad companies could hardly convey passengers at any profit for several miles at the same rate, unless they gave up their lines largely to local traffic.

A strong effort, however, will be made to secure the passage of that or some other bill reducing the present fares for suburban traffic. The bill providing for the purchase of land for the approach to the new Third-ave, bridge will be advocated by representatives of North Side organizations. Members of the Taxpayers' Alliance went to Albany last week to advocate some of the bills affecting the interests of uptown residents. Park Commissioner McMillan, George Drake Smith, Colonel J. A. Goulden and others have been active in their efforts to bring to the attention of the Legislature matters affecting uptown residents.

The suggestion of Superintendent Constable, of the Department of Building, that an uptown office of the Department should be opened near One-hundredand-thirty-eighth-st. and Third-ave., meets with strong approval from uptown real-estate owners and builders. Few, except the officials of the Department, know how large a proportion of the building plans submitted are prepared for use in the north-ern wards. While the value of most of the buildings is small, the number of applicants for approval of plans is as large as that from all other sections of the city. The plan to open a branch office in charge of a deputy would save fifteen miles of travel ects or builders each day that a plan or a modification of a plan is to be submitted

to the Bull-ling Department. The Taxpayers' Alliance has postponed until March 26 the proposed celebration of the final filing of the maps of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards. A date near Washington's Birthday had at first been set, but the committee decided to defer the matter for the present.

the matter for the present.

The residents of Alexander-ave, and the Boston Road asked long ago that the present carriageway be covered with asphalt, and they are dissatisfied with the fallure of Commissioner Haffen to act on their petition. A large sum of money has been set aside for the repaying of uptown streets, and many of the thoroughtares are in had condition. A suggestion which was made to Commissioner Haffen payed that the streets about the school-houses he payed with asphalt, did not result in the wishedfor rolef. Mr. Haffen desires a special appropriation before doing the work, and a bill has been prepayed allowing the expenditure of money for this purpose.

John Mackey, of Fordham, who for many years published The A B C Guide, and J. F. Louis Reinhardt, who was for forty-five years an active business man in the upper part of the city, died last week.

THE HEADSMAN'S REPENTANCE.

From The St. James's Gazette.

Apropose of a business visit which M. Deibler, the famous executeur des hautes occures, is about to pay to Corsica, an amusing story has been got to pay to Corsica, an amusing story has been got to pay to Corsica, an amusing story has been got to pay to Corsica, an amusing story has been got the sort of the redoubtable brigand Rocchim, M. Deibler fit of the redoubtable brigand Rocchim, M. Deibler was far more torvous than his client, who, seeing was far more torvous than his client, who, seeing was plicitly offered him an arm to get over the uncomfortable passage of 200 yards between the gate of the prison and the scaffold. The priest, await in the grain at the door, knew neither of the chief actors in the drama, and very naturally offered his scribes to the one who seemed most painfully affected. Se zing M. Deibler by the other arm, he walked beside him along the fatal path, pouring religious consolations and exhortations to confess into his attentive ear. Deeply moved and wecomes bitterly, the penitent headsman confided to the priest a long list of deaths for which he had heen responsible. "Kiss me, my son!" exclaimed the worthy father, as they stood at last beside the guillotine. Clasping the supposed felon to his hosom, he saw over his shoulder, with horror and supprise, an assistant strap the other man upon the plank, turn him over, and decapitate him in the twickling of an eve. "Ah," he cried, on discovering his mistake, "I ought to have known beter. He repented much too casily for a Corsican." From The St. James's Gazette.

HE WANTS A SITUATION.

From The London Standard.

A rather amusing misunderstanding has arised out of the forced sale of the effects of M. Rosendhal, otherwise Jacques St. 'Cere, of the Paris "Figaro," whose financial dealings with the late M. Max Lebaudy are just now the subject of Jegal investigation. M. Rosenthal has a handsome flat investigation. M. Rosenthal has a handsome flat in the Rue Auber. When the men from the sale-room came for the furniture, they went to the wrong floor. Knocking at some one's door, they were answered by a manservant, who, it seems, is in the employment of a perfect stranger to M. Rosenthal, and who, moreover, is just now under notice to leave. "Oh! all right," he said to the men. "come in." The men went in, not doubting they had come to the right flat, and they proceeded to dismantle the place, while the manservant read his paper. Just as the last articles of furniture were being conveyed to the van below, the owner put in an appearance, and was naturally furious, Explanations followed, and the furniture was replaced, but an action for damages will ensue. From The London Standard.

THE CONSERVATOIRE CENTENARY.

From London Society.

In May next there will be a very interesting event in Paris, namely, the celebration of the centenary of the Conservatoire; it is being duly arranged by old M. Ambroise Thomas, a very competent man to entrust with the work. He has selected the Trocadero in preference to the opera. He is arranging for an orchestra, which will be the most complete that has ever been heard in Paris. This will be a difficult task, even though every instrumentalist of renown, many of genius, will be only too anxious to offer his services for the concert, which will comprehend the characteristic works of the masters who have emobled the Paris Conservatoire. From London Society.

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